THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1013.] SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

Tobacco for Sale.

AUTHORISED by the Executive to diſpoſe of the PUBLIC TOBACCO for ready money, I ſhall offer it for ſale at Public Auction, in lots to ſuit purchaſers, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, on Saturday the 3d of July next.

WILLIAM BERKELEY,
Treaſurer. (eptdſ)

NOTICE.

In the matter of Hez. L. Wight *and* Benjamin Harris,
BANKRUPTS.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed Aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of *Wight & Harris*, of Richmond, merchants, bankrupts, all perſons indebted to the ſaid *Hez. L. Wight* and *Benjamin Harris*, or who have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any other perſon or perſons than the ſubſcribers, or to ſuch as are, or ſhall be duly authoriſed by them.

Aſher Marx,
Rich'd. Denny,
George Marx, } *Aſſignees.*

June 21ſt, 1802. 2w.

Norfolk, June 18, 1802.

ORDERED,

THAT the Treaſurer advertiſe in the public papers, that the SHARES of *delinquent ſubſcribers* to the DISMAL SWAMP CANAL COMPANY will be ſold on Thurſday the 29th July next, unleſs the arrearages are paid up before that day.

Thomas Newton,
Aug. Slaughter,
Rob't. Bouſh,
James Hunter, } *Directors.*

v1t.

THIRD NOTICE.

In the caſe of Hezekiah L. Wight *and* Benjamin Harris,
BANKRUPTS.

THE commiſſioners in a commiſſion of bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt Hezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, merchants, under the firm of Wight and Harris, of the city of Richmond, intend to meet on Wedneſday the 14th day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond aforeſaid, in order to take the laſt examination of the ſaid bankrupts; when and where they are hereby required to ſurrender themſelves, and make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of all their eſtate and effects, and finiſh their examination; and the creditors who have not hitherto proved their debts under the ſaid commiſſion, may then and there attend and prove the ſame, and aſſent or diſſent from the allowance of the ſaid bankrupts certificate.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

City of Richmond, June 19, 1802.

100 *Dollars Reward.*

Ran away from the ſubſcriber on the 28th of May, 1800, a negro man named

JIM or JAMES,

ABOUT 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, 25 or 26 years old, right black, thick lips, and remarkable big feet, with a lump upon the top of one of them, when he went off, as big as a hickory nut, which proceeded from a thorn being ſtuck nearly through. He ſtayed about Manchester until the month of Auguſt, from whence he went to City Point or Norfolk, and ſince I have heard of his going to Philadelphia and New-York on board of a veſſel, which I am inclined to think he part of his time makes a practice of, and the balance of his time I am induced to believe he works about Norfolk or City Point, or on board of the veſſels. I have ſeveral different times heard from him, and he was always engaged in buſineſs of that nature. He had when he left Manchester, by ſome means or other obtained a free paſs, and I ſuppoſe paſſes as a free man. I am ſatisfied of his having been to Manchester frequently ſince his elopement, where he has a brother in the poſſeſſion of Mrs. Leath, by the name of Simon, who I expect carried him down the river when he firſt went, and I have every reaſon to ſuppoſe he is at this time either at Norfolk or City Point.

I will pay the above reward to any one that will deliver him to me in the upper end of Buckingham, 23 or 24 miles above the courthouſe, or ſecure him in any jail in this ſtate and give me information ſo that I get him again the ſum of fifty dollars.—I forewarn all maſters of veſſels from taking on board or carrying him out of this ſtate.

THOMAS LOGWOOD.
May 26, 1802. (6w)

TO BE SOLD, FOR CASH.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Buckingham, WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE, at Buckingham Courthouſe, on *Monday, the 12th day of July next,*

A Tract of Land,

Containing about five hundred acres, lying in ſaid county, adjoining the Land Roſſe Eldridge now lives on—By the

COMMISSIONERS.
June 11, 1802. [tdſ]

THERE will be a petition to the next Aſſembly for the raiſing the ferriage at Frazer's Ferry, in King-William county. 1aw3m†

THOMAS R. EVANS,
preſent proprietor of ſaid Ferry.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my houſe in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Peterſburg, ten from the court houſe, and will cover mares by the ſeaſon at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of Auguſt, when the ſeaſon expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which muſt be paid before they are taken away.—It is needleſs to ſwell the advertiſement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been ſo often aſcertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horſe as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the firſt croſſes; that is, Herod and Eclipſe. Dare Devil's get ſpeaks for themſelves, as they are the beſt racers on the continent, which was made manifeſt by their run laſt fall. They won at Richmond, Peterſburg, New-Brunſwick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, beſides at many other places. No reſponſibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.
February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

In Hanover County Court,
Februbry 26, 1802.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Abſalom Thomas, *Plts.*
AGAINST
James Jones and John Jones, *Defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country. On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the fourth Wedneſday in July next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome public newſpaper of the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and that another copy be poſted at the front door of the court-houſe of this county.

(A Copy)—Teſte,
THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.
1aw8w.

NOTICE.

In the caſe of William Sharp,
BANKRUPT.

THE commiſſioners under a commiſſion of bankrupt, awarded and iſſued forth againſt William Sharp, of the town of Peterſburg, *merchant*, intend to meet at the office of the *undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook-ſtreet, in the town aforeſaid, on Saturday the 3d day of July next, at twelve, meridian. Thoſe creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, and with thoſe who have proved their debts, are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate of final diſcharge.

Conrade Webb,
Solicitor to the Commiſſion.

Commiſſioner's Office, Peterſburg, June 22, 1802. } *tdm.*

Thomas Rutherfoord & Co.
Have juſt received a Conſignment of
4-4 IRISH LINENS,
well aſſorted;
A FEW CRATES
QUEEN's WARE,
And a Cargo of
LIVERPOOL STOVED SALT.
They have alſo on hand,
THIRTY HOGSHEADS OF GOOD
WEST-INDIA RUM,
Which articles they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms.
Richmond, 7th June, 1802. 1aw3m

Just Published,

And for ſale at *Wm. Prichard's* Book-ſtore,
THE HISTORY
OF THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
JOHN ADAMS, Eſq.
Late President of the United States.
BY JOHN WOOD,
Author of the Hiſtory of Switzerland, and Swiſs Revolution.
ALSO,
A Narrative of the Suppreſſion by Colonel Burr.
LIKEWISE,
Voyages from Montreal on the River St. Lawrence, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans,
In the years 1789 & 1793.
BY SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.
Richmond, 29th June, 1802. ap.

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
White and yellow Nankeens,
Complete table ſets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;
China Bowls of different ſizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Canton and Garden Fans; and
SEWING SILK:
Imported in the ſhip Mount-Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a a few puncheons of
High proof W. I. Rum,
he will ſell on moderate terms.
Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods,

Which they are now ſelling at their uſual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Richmond, May 12, 1802. tf

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above houſe, which he purpoſes keeping in ſuch manner as, he preſumes to hope, will give general ſatisfaction. He will take particular care to be conſtantly ſupplied with the beſt WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to ſpare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore ſolicits ſuch encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furniſhed with FORAGE, and a careful Oſtler.
May 27, 1802.

NOTICE.

In the caſe of William Sharp,
BANKRUPT.

THOSE creditors who have proved their debts, under a commiſſion of Bankrupt, awarded and iſſued and now in proſecution againſt William Sharp, of the town of Peterſburg, *merchant*, are deſired to meet the aſſignees of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects, on Friday the 2d day of July next, enſuing, at nine of the clock of the forenoon of ſaid day, at the office of the *undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook-ſtreet, in the town aforeſaid, to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid aſſignees, commencing, proſecuting or defending, any ſuit or ſuits at law or in equity, for recovery of any part of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects; or to the compounding, ſubmiting to arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing, any matter or thing relating thereto.

Conrade Webb,
Solicitor to the Commiſſion.

Commiſſioner's Office, Peterſburg, June 22, 1802. } tdm.

LAND FOR SALE.

FIFTEEN Hundred acres, adjoining the land of John Wickham, eſq. in the county of Henrico, diſtant about ten or eleven miles from Richmond, 340 of which are of the beſt James River low grounds. Any perſon purchaſing will have the privilege of ſowing wheat in the fall, and poſſeſſion given next Chriſtmas. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid down, one fourth in 6 months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remaining one fourth in 18 months. Terms may be known by application to Doctor JOHN CRINGAN, in the city of Richmond.
June 1ſt, 1802.

The Lead Mines,

In Wythe County for ſale.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond diſtrict, June 8th, 1802.

BETWEEN,
Edmund Pendleton and Peter Lyons, ſurviving adminiſtrators of the eſtate of John Robinſon, dec. *Pltffs.*
AND
Mary Byrd, widow and adminiſtratrix of the honorable William Byrd, Eſq. deceaſed, Charles Carter, of Shirley, John Byrd, jun. heir and deviſee of the ſaid William Byrd, deceaſed, Robert Nelſon, Eſq. and Suſanna his wife, and Polly Robinſon, ſiſters and co-heirs of John Chriſtian Robinſon, deceaſed, Patrick Henry, Eſq. Charles Lynch, Charles Carter of Stafford, and Elizabeth his wife, William Griffin and Suſanna his wife, William Nelſon, & Lucy his wife, and —— Lewis, eldeſt ſon and heir of Mary Lewis, deceaſed, which ſaid Elizabeth, Suſanna, Mary and Lucy, were daughters and co-heirs of John Chriſtian and John Carter Littlepage, *Defts.*

ON the petition of Samuel Payne and John Feild, with the aſſent of the plaintiffs in this cauſe, and for reaſons appearing to the court, the money for which the Lead-Mines mentioned in the decree of this court pronounced on the eighth day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one, together with fourteen hundred acres of land thereunto belonging, not having been paid by Moſes Auſtin and company, the purchaſers, or any perſon for them, according to the times limited for payment in, and by that decree, and the condition of the bond given to ſecure the payment thereof, by Stephen Auſtin and Moſes Auſtin, partners of the ſaid company, and their ſureties, of whom the petitioners are two, it is the opinion of the court, and it is decreed and ordered accordingly, that the ſale made in purſuance of that decree be ſet aſide, and that the premiſes aforeſaid be again ſold by public auction, at the door of the Eagle-Tavern in the city of Richmond, to the higheſt bidder, on or before the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt next; that the ſaid Lead Mines and premiſes be ſold on a credit of nine months for one moiety of the purchaſe money, and eighteen months for the other, that bond and good ſecurity bearing intereſt from the day of ſale, be entered into by the purchaſer or purchaſers, and made payable to John Wickham, John Warden and Wm. Hay, who are appointed commiſſioners to conduct the ſaid ſale either jointly or by any two of them, and to take the ſaid bond, in truſt for ſuch perſon, or perſons, as ſhall upon the final decree be adjudged to be entitled to the ſaid purchaſe money, it being intended, that the ſame ſhall abide the deciſion of the court, in like manner as the ſaid land and premiſes would have done, had no ſale been directed by this, or the aforeſaid decree, but this decree is made upon the following conditions, to wit, that the bond entered into by the former purchaſers and their ſureties ſhall remain as a ſecurity for any ſums which may be found deficient, between the purchaſe money to be raiſed by the ſale now directed, and what is now due on the ſaid bond for principal and intereſt, together with all rents accrued or accruing on the premiſes ſince the ſaid former ſale, with all expenſes to be occaſioned by the ſale now directed: that in caſe more than ſufficient for theſe purpoſes ſhall be raiſed by that ſale, the ſame ſhall be applied to the credit of the ſaid former purchaſers: that the ſum of five thouſand pounds current money of Virginia at the leaſt, ſhall be bidden for the ſaid Lead Mines and premiſes upon the terms aforeſaid, on failure of which, the commiſſioners aforeſaid, or any two of them are further directed to make no ſale, in the event of a ſale to make no conveyance, until the money is paid, or until the further order of this court, to make known the conditions aforeſaid, in an advertiſement to be publiſhed for eight weeks ſucceſſively in two of the gazettes printed in the city of Richmond, deſcribing the property to be ſold, and advertiſing the time and place of ſale, and to make report of their proceedings in purſuance of this decree, to this court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy,
Teſte,
PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C. R. D.

Richmond, June 18, 1802.

☞ The property mentioned in the forgoing decree, will be ſold, upon the terms and under the conditions therein ſpecified, at the door of the Eagle Tavern in this city, on Tueſday the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt next, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M. by

JOHN WARDEN,
JOHN WICKHAM,
Wm. HAY, } *Com'rs.*

N. B. A deſcription of the works and the improvements made by the preſent proprietors, drawn up by Stephen Auſtin, one of the company, is lodged with the commiſſioners to be ſhewn to any perſon who may be inclined to purchaſe. (12aw8w)

For Freight or Charter,

To Liverpool, Leith, Clyde, or a port in Ireland, the Britiſh Ship

MARY,

JOHN BRUCE, *Maſter,*

BURTHEN 350 Hhds. Tobacco, now lying at City Point, and will be ready to take on board in three weeks. Apply to Meſſrs. Robertſon & Brown, Norfolk, or to

James & John Dunlop.
Peterſburg, June 24, 1802. 4w

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcribers, at a diſſolution of a Co-partnerſhip in the year 1794, were and ſtill are poſſeſſed of the ſeveral tracts of land herein after mentioned, which they have agreed to ſell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouſe, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the ſale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is ſold: it being the intention of the parties to cloſe their accounts, there will be no delay of the ſale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the balance payable in three yearly equal inſtalments with intereſt from the day of ſale. The land itſelf will be taken as ſecurity for the payment of the three inſtalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

300 Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
150 Acres, joining the above;
124 1-4 Acres, joining the above;
108 Acres, joining the above;
44 Acres, joining the above;
400 Acres of very valuable land, on the North Fork of the ſaid Creek, called Sandwidges;
265 Acres, on the branches of Cary Creek;
375 Acres, joining the above;
74 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
73 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
200 Acres, on Racoon Creek;
50 Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodſon;
225 acres, on little Mechunk Creek;
1700 Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Thoſe lands are generally in their native ſtate—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements are inconſiderable. The ſoil may be claſſed in general as good farming land, with a ſufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increaſing in demand and price. The tranſportation to Richmond is eaſy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the moſt diſtant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Thoſe who are diſpoſed to purchaſe, and wiſh to view the lands, will obtain a ſuitable guide for the purpoſe, by applying to *Duncan McLaughlan*, in the town of Columbia. Should purchaſers be deſirous of a diviſion of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the ſales are to be paid to *David Roſs.*

David Roſs.
Duncan McLaughlan.
Richmond, 18th June, 1802. tdſ.

For Sale.

On Thurſday the 5th day of Auguſt next, will be ſold, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, for ready money, at Public Auction, the

Brick Tenement,

AT preſent occupied by Proſſer and Moncure, and Shiphard & Bendle, which was conveyed to us by Deed of Truſt on the 5th day of June, 1795, by Reuben Coutts, to ſecure the payment to Edward Garland, the ſum of five hundred and forty pounds, with intereſt thereon from the 5th day of June, 1802, together with the charges of ſale, the expence of recording the Deed of Truſt, and all other neceſſary charges.

Wm. DABNEY.
Wm. AUSTIN.
June 23d, 1802. [tdſ]

Thomas P. Manson

Mr. DAVIS,

The *speech* of Mr. Giles (comprised in a *pamphlet*) on the repeal of the late Judiciary bill, is at present circulating in many counties of this state. To counteract the unfavourable impressions which the unmerited invectives and contumelious aspersions contained in this "fortress, which neither sophistry nor declamation can shake," against some worthy and virtuous characters of the former administration, I have to request that you will give the subjoined production, bearing the signature of "*Censor*," which appeared some time ago in the *Connecticut Courant*, a place in your useful Gazette. I deem it a compleat and satisfactory refutation of the illiberal calumnies of Mr. G. and as such recommend it to the attentive perusal of my fellow-citizens. An insertion of it will much oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

June 20, 1802.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

The speech of Mr. Giles on the bill for abolishing the circuit courts, is pronounced in the aulic paper of Mr. Jefferson, to be "a fortress which neither sophistry nor declamation can shake." I have perused the speech with attention and find the whole basis of his reasoning consists of unfounded charges, and gross misrepresentations of the principles of the federal party and former administration; I shall reply to his remarks by an appeal to facts which are notorious, though some of them have been obscured by time and the number and importance of recent events.

Mr. Giles states, that great portions of the human mind, have at all times been divided in opinion respecting the relative advantages of the *monarchical* and *republican* forms of government; that at the *commencement of the government*, and perhaps before, the people of the United States, were divided in reference to these *fundamental points*; that during the three first *presidential terms* it was the object of the federal party, to vest *artificial powers in the executive department, by legislative constructions of the constitution*: that the doctrine of *executive patronage*, was countenanced, for the purpose of *protecting the president against the full force of his constitutional responsibility to the people*: that the army and navy, were established and taxes imposed, for the purpose of strengthening this patronage, and that in consequence of the supposed tendency of debts to increase patronage, and that in consequence of the supposed tendency of debts to increase patronage, it has been a '*federal axiom that a public debt is a public blessing*.'

All persons who love truth, are desired, to read the speech at length, and examine for themselves, whether the foregoing is not a faithful summary of Mr. Giles's accusations: when reduced to simple and intelligible propositions, they are, viz.—That the federalists have too much favored the monarchical in preference to the republican system of government. 2d. That to perpetuate and strengthen the executive, or monarchical power, it has been a 'federal axiom, that public debts are public blessings.'

Intending to reply to Mr. Giles's insinuations fairly, though with freedom, the most general definition shall be given of monarchy: it shall be admitted, that in proportion as the powers of government are concentrated in the hands of *one* man so far it is monarchical, and in proportion as these powers are divided among *many* men, so far does a government differ from monarchy.

General Hamilton and Mr. Madison, were both members of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States, and I have no doubt, that they were influenced, by the most sincere regard for the interest of the United States; it was their duty to propose that plan of government, which they believed would best promote the happiness, secure the liberty and advance the glory of their country:—Gen. Hamilton has, however been odiously represented as the advocate of monarchy. While Mr. Madison has been extolled as the patron of republicanism. But it is a fact, that the plan proposed by Mr. Madison, tended more than any other which was proposed, to concenter the power, of government, in the hands of the Chief Magistrate of the United States; Mr. Madison's plan, therefore, contained more of the essence of monarchy than any other: this is not stated to disparage, or recommend, the propositions offered by either of the gentlemen, but to mark the change of public opinion, the capricious operations of popular favor, and as a fact necessary to be known, to obviate an *unfounded* prejudice.

It is also a fact, that the definitions of the executive power, given by the best commentators, on the constitution, before and at the time it was ratified by the states, and especially such definitions as were assented to by chancellor Livingston, governor M'Kean Mr Madison, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Charles Pinckney, are now, and at all times have been, the rules of construction, adopted by the federalists. These men are in high favor with the democratic party. If our government is a monarchy, a dangerous government, in consequence of an improper construction of the constitution, they ought at least to share the blame, with those who remain federalists. If their sentiments are changed, let them expose the grounds of their present opinions; but if, as is believed, their opinions remain unchanged, then the existing disputes, between the parties, cannot be referred to an original difference of opinion on 'fundamental points' as Mr. Giles has declared, for the purpose of representing the federalists as a party of monarchists.

It is not true, that it has ever been a '*federal axiom that a public debt is a public blessing*' and it is difficult to extend charity so far, as to exempt Mr. Giles from the imputation of wilful misrepresentation. The origin and history of this calumny, and others connected with it, must be given the public.

On the 28th of August '89 during the first session of congress, a petition from a small number of public creditors, in the state of Pennsylvania was presented to the house of representatives, from which the following extracts are made.

"Your memorialists, with the utmost deference beg leave to represent, that public *credit* is the vital spark of *modern policy*: for the history of the world demonstrates, that whatever may be the extent of territory, the degree of population, or the fertility of soil, unless the faith of national engagements is placed on a basis inviolable and immutable, the advantages of nature will be lost in the uncertainty of their enjoyment, and government will afford no encouragement to industry, or protection to virtue; but while it oppresses with its power, must corrupt by its example. The domestic experience of America, renders it unnecessary indeed, to explore the annals of antient or cotemporary nations, in order, to collect this salutary lesson: and there is only wanting an exercise of that wisdom which it inculcates, to convert the calamity into a blessing and make the remembrance of what has been lost, the instrument of securing what may yet be acquired. The duty of public credit, engendering licentiousness and anarchy, has once threatened the perversion of all that was noble in her exertions and the waste of all that was valuable in her success. To avert a similar danger, the most unequivocal demonstrations of an intention to restore the faith and purity of her name, is naturally expected from the guardians of the public interest and honor, and your memorialists now fervently pray them to consider, that procrastination in a business of so delicate a nature, may be as fatal as a defect of power, or a want of disposition to be just.'

'Immediately to pay off the public debt, principal and interest, if not impracticable, would be greatly inconvenient and is certainly unnecessary; for the example of those nations, who enjoy the highest commercial reputation, has evinced, that a permanent appropriation for the punctual payment of the interest, will enable the public creditor to enjoy by the facility of a transfer, all the advantages of the principal without injuring the credit of the country or straining her resources.'

'Your memorialists, in addition to these observations, beg leave respectfully to suggest, that it has been the deliberate opinion of some of the most enlightened statesmen, that a certain amount of *funded debt* (and surely the debt of the United States would not be deemed too great) is a national benefit. The creation of a new species of money, by this means, naturally increases the circulation of cash, and extensively promotes every useful undertaking and enterprize, in agriculture, commerce and mechanics. On this ground alone therefore, the advantages of a funding system, would be sufficient to justify its establishment, but there are other arguments, arising from the political situation of America, which ought to render it in this country particularly, an object of favor and attention. It has been well maintained, that after the revolution in England, a funding system was there encouraged, as the best means of attaching the great and powerful body of stockholders to the government. The policy which prevailed in that case, is infinitely more forcible, when applied to the case of the United States; for the credit of the Union being perfectly established, every citizen who has not originally, will be desirous of becoming a proprietor in the public funds. Those individuals who may hitherto have been inimical to the principles of the revolution, or averse to the adoption of the subsisting constitution, will be irresistibly invited to partake the benefits and consequently to promote the prosperity of the confederation. Each state will find an interest in the welfare and punctuality of the rest, the federal government will be zealously supported as a general guarantee, and in short, a debt originating in the patriotism which achieved the independence, may thus be converted into a cement, that shall strengthen and perpetuate the union of America.

This memorial was signed by men of both parties; among them were Thomas M'Kean, the present governor of Pennsylvania, Blair M'Clenachan, Charles Petit, and Jonathan D Sergeant. Mr. M'Kean was then a federalist, the other three gentlemen were leaders of the antifederalists: the memorial is understood to be the composition of Mr. Dallas.

The memorial was referred by the house of representatives, to a select committee, of which Mr. Madison was the chairman. The committee reported the following resolutions which were adopted by the house:—

"Resolved, That this house consider an adequate provision for the support of the public credit as a matter of high importance to the national honor and prosperity.

"Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to prepare a plan for that purpose, and to report the same to this house at its next meeting."

The following order was at the same time passed:

"Ordered, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to apply to the supreme executive of the several states, for statements of their public debts, of the funds provided for the payment in whole or in part of the principal or interest thereof, and of the amount of the loan office certificates, or other public securities of the U. States, in the state treasuries respectively, and that he report to the house such of the said documents as he may obtain at the next session of congress."

It does not appear that this order was passed on the suggestion of the committee, though circumstances exist which render the fact probable. It was evidently the object of the order, to obtain information, whereon to found measures for assuming the state debts. The writer of these remarks has an indistinct impression, that Mr. Madison was once in favor of the assumption, but this is not asserted for truth. The facts, if true, must be known to many gentlemen, and however it may be, it ought to be communicated to the public.

On the 9th of January, 1790, Mr. Hamilton, then secretary of the treasury, made a report in obedience to the resolution of the house, which contained the following observations:

"Persuaded as the secretary is, that the proper funding of the present debt, will render it a national blessing, yet he is so far from acceding to the position, in the latitude in which it is sometimes laid down, that "public debts are public benefits," a position inviting to prodigality, and liable to dangerous abuse, that he ardently wishes to see it incorporated as a fundamental maxim, that the creation of debt should always be accompanied with the means of extinguishment. This he regards as the true secret for rendering public credit immortal; and he presumes it is difficult to conceive a situation in which there may not be an adherence to the maxim; at least he feels an unfeigned solicitude, that this may be attempted by the United States, and that they may commence their measures for the establishment of credit with the observance of it."

It is believed, that the archives of our government may be in vain searched for in any other document than this report, which the ingenuity of malice itself can pervert into support of Mr. Giles' declaration, that it has been a "federal axiom, that a public debt is a public blessing." If any other authority is known, let it be published.

Governor M'Kean and Mr. M'Clenachan did indeed sanction the following positions, traced by the pen of Mr. Dallas, which have been and continue to be topics of invective against the federal administration. That *public credit* is the *vital spark* of modern policy; that a certain amount of *funded debt*, *is a national benefit*; that the *existing debt* of the United States could not be deemed *too great* to secure the *due effect of this benefit*; that the immediate payment of the principal would be *inconvenient*, and was certainly *unnecessary*; that a permanent appropriation for the punctual payment of interest would, in respect to the creditors, be equivalent to the payment of the principal; that funded debts promote the circulation of cash, and encourage enterprize in commerce, agriculture and mechanics; that it is wise to attach a powerful body of stockholders to the government; that the example of nations, who enjoy the highest commercial reputation, and particularly the example of England, attests the truth of these propositions; that the policy by which a funding system was recommended in England, is infinitely more forcible when applied to the United States; that the federal government ought to conciliate the affections of tories; that it ought to be supported as the general guarantee of property; and finally, that the existing public debt ought to be converted into a cement, that should strengthen and perpetuate the UNION OF AMERICA!

I shall neither contest nor admit the correctness of these opinions; that they had obtained some degree of popularity in Pennsylvania, may be inferred from the characters of some of the signers, who have ever been more distinguished for an undeviating pursuit of public favor, than for consistency of political principles. If some of the positions are doubtful, they are at least plausible; if others are clearly erroneous, they certainly are not criminal. Men whose claims were founded in justice, who had smarted under the "political vicissitudes of their own immediate state," who were fatigued with a long voyage on the "tempestuous sea of liberty," ought not to be reproached with a love of temporary repose. Surely the federal errors of governor M'Kean ought now to be forgotten, now that the wind of popularity has veered, and *tranquility* appears no less irksome than the "calm of despotism;" having enjoyed the "facility of a transfer," he appears sufficiently zealous to burst the "Lilliputian ties" he formerly contributed to strengthen, and to embark in pursuit of pleasure amidst the whirlpools of new agitations.

The *axioms of the true* FEDERALISTS are, however, to be found in the records and public acts of the administration which they supported—these speak a language very different from that of Messieurs M'Kean, M'Clenachan and Dallas.

The federalists maintained the proposition offered by Mr Madison, "that an adequate provision for the support of public credit, is a matter of high importance to the national honor and prosperity;" they concur in the precisely equivalent opinion of Mr. Hamilton, that the proper funding of the public debt, would render it a national blessing; they believed that the stable provision for the existing debt, would not be confined to the creditors, but would be experienced by the nation at large; that the debts of states contracted for the support of the revolutionary war, ought to be assumed in justice to the *states and their creditors* and also to prevent a rivalship of interest and the oppression of industry, by the conflicting systems of France:—They, however, disavowed the imputed dogma, "that public debts are public benefits;" they expressly declared it a position inviting to prodigality & liable to dangerous abuse, & they ardently wished to see it incorporated as a *fundamental maxim* that the creation of debt should always be accompanied with the means of extinguishment."

Nor was the exception of this with a political artifice, calculated to amuse and deceive the people; a sinking fund was actually established, coeval with the funding system itself, and this fund has been continually increasing. Though, during the whole period of the federal administration, the human race were afflicted with a war, peculiar in its nature, and dreadful in its effects, which prostrated ancient and powerful nations, and endangered the fabric of society through the civilized world, though extraordinary hostility and internal disturbances expoled the government to heavy and unexpected expences; yet the *fundamental maxim* of the federalists was *constantly respected*; the measure of revenue was always proportioned to that of expence, so that the funds destined for the reimbursement of debt were never impaired, nor was the probability a prolongation of the period originally contemplated for a full reimbursement, *ever increased*. The government *always* relied for support upon the approbation of the *citizens at large* and never on the influence of the public creditors. The creditors owed no peculiar obligations, nor were they conscious of any dependence on the favor of government. They were notoriously known to be *divided in sentiment* like other citizens. When the proceedings of the legislature were censured as improvident, the motives upon which they were founded, were frankly expused to the people, when individuals of the administration were accused, they invited a public investigation of their conduct, and were exempted from blame.

The declarations now made, do not depend on vague or partial testimony: the evidences of their truth are before the community, and the general conclusion which they warrant, is verified by the declaration of Mr Gallatin himself.

The former administration encouraged an expectation, that if the principles of their system were fairly pursued, the public debt might be extinguished in a period of somewhat more than 20 years; it is Mr. Gallatin's opinion, "that the present revenues of the union, are sufficient to defray all the expences, civil and military of government, to the extent authorised by existing laws; to meet all the engagements of the United States, and to discharge within eight years, thirty two millions of dollars of the principal, and within fifteen years and a half, the whole of the public debt."

Though apprehensions are entertained that Mr. Gallatin's estimate will prove erroneous, yet it is immaterial to the present pupole, which calculation is most correct. Justice however requires that it be admitted, that Mr Gallatin's conceptions are honorable to his character. Unlike some others, he appears to be willing to rest his official reputation on his own conduct, not on an odious contrast with the conduct of others.

Where then are the evidences that the federalists wished to protect the president from the full force of his responsibility to the people? To govern by a system of patronage? And for that purpose to perpetuate the public debt? When was the actual situation of the public affairs concealed from the people? When were they represented more favorably than the truth would warrant? When were the permanent interests of the public sacrificed to the acquisition of unlawful power or mean popularity? Is it true that the army, navy and other establishments of the federalists, were so oppressive that they must necessarily be attributed to improper motives? Is not this supposition refuted by the fact admitted by Mr. Gallatin, *that all the expences authorised by the laws passed by the federal party might be defrayed and the whole public debt extinguished in fifteen years and a half?* Was it *humanity* alone that dictated the recommendation of Mr. Jefferson, of "taking off the surcharge, that it may never be seen here, that after leaving to labor the smallest portion on which it can subsist, government shall itself consume the residue, of what it was instituted to guard?" In the name of candor, justice and truth, it is asked, whether the appearance of our cities, the condition of our villages, or the state of any part of our country will justify the offensive insinuations?—No! the government has been fairly administered according to principles well understood by all parties, when it was adopted. Its administration has been purely republican, and has been attended with success. The people have never been *oppressed nor deceived*: They were satiated with prosperity: they desired a change: they have listened to the suggestion of *passion*, and experience must decide on the wisdom of their choice.

As most measures of government are insusceptible of being tested by definite rules, it ought to be remembered, that if the changes which are meditated, could be proved to be consistent with justice, policy and the constitution, they would not justify the least censure on the preceding administration. What innovations are proposed? Merely, that a few moderate duties shall be repealed, no one of which tends to restrict the *earnings of labor*: that in the military establishment, there shall be a nominal reduction from five to three thousand, and a real reduction of three or four hundred soldiers—that certain forts shall be left unfinished or complicated on a reduced scale; that instead of four, there shall be three or two navy yards; that a few offices may be suppressed, and certain salaries diminished!—The genius of envy, personifying the lean virtue economy, after a long course of microscopic observations has detected no other subjects of criticism! Is it for such objects of criticism! Is it for such objects that faith and justice and the constitution are to be endangered? Happy is that country where such are the only complaints: happy will it be for America if at the expiration of the next twelve years, no greater errors shall have been committed. As it is conceded by those now in power, that some offices and some expences are necessary, it surely ought to be no crime to believe, that the views of the federalists were most correct: nor to believe, as is intelieved by individuals that even their establishments were insufficient to protect for any considerable period, the diversified interests of this flourishing and extensive empire.

Mr. Giles has been employed in an unworthy task, he has related mean and base calumnies; to suppose him sincere is to impeach his understanding; to suppose he intended to deceive others, is to impeach his integrity; if he deserved the title of a man of honor, he would have disdained to accumulate undeserved odium on individuals whose characters are unstained, and who are no longer objects of personal rivalship. If these remarks appear to be tinctured with undue asperity, let it be remembered that the conduct of Mr. Giles, has never been fair and reasonable, that his speeches have always been addressed to the passions, and never to the understanding of the community—that his invectives have been general, unsupported by proofs, & frequently, as in the present instance, destitute of truth—When such a character is unveiled to the public and the possible consequences of those misapprehensions which he has endeavored to excite, are seriously considered no principle of morality requires us to suppress the spontaneous effusions of a just indignation.

CENSOR.

From the New-Haven Messenger.

Mr. GRAINGER's TOUR.

The Post Master General in his late visit in Connecticut has devoted his whole time to bolstering up the present administration. He carried with him a picture of his master which was taken out and shewed, with the highest pleasure, in all the taverns and barbers shops on the road. Three thousand five hundred dollars a year, is more than every show-man can obtain by his occupation, and yet I think the Post Master General earns every farthing of it. Besides the sense of meanness which must accompany such servile applause of the friend and patron of Tom Paine, Mr. Granger must feel *very small* when obliged to justify not only his own base conduct in removals from office, but when compelled to approve of the "session" of our affairs under Jefferson.

At Hartford, he declared that a Senator and representative of Georgia gave him the information that Hobby (whom he displaced) was in truth a printer of a newspaper, and that they offered him a certificate of the fact. Why did he not accept the offer? Why did he choose to continue under the infamy which his correspondence with Hobby threw upon him?

On his way to Suffield, he declared at Berlin that the Legislature of New Hampshire was, *beyond all doubt republican*. On his return he was quite silent on that subject.

At New Haven he declared that if the Vice President abandoned his party, he could not carry one man with him. What a prophet!!!

A gentleman who had known Mr. Granger from his youth heard him converse a while on the floor of the State House at Hartford, and turned away and said to a friend "Granger was always a pompous fellow but he is a thousand times more vain and foolish than ever."

From all which I could hear from him, I discovered two things; First, that the salaries were not too high, and secondly, that it was determined by a Cabinet Council at the seat of government that Mr. Jefferson should *go* and *no more* with the New Haven merchants; that he should give *no more* reasons for displacing deputy post masters; and that the attorney General should write *no more* numbers of the Farmer.

NEW-YORK, June 24.

We have received by the brig Comet, Charleston Papers to the 16th inst. inclusive. The Governor of South-Carolina issued his Proclamation on the 25th, stating that he had good reason to suppose (from reports officially made to him) that a fever of an alarming nature exists in several ports of the West-Indies; he therefore, by virtue of the powers vested in him for that purpose, orders and directs "that all vessels entering the port of Charleston from Cadiz, or any port, place, or island in the Mediterranean, in the West-Indies, or the Spanish Main; or from any port, place, or island in Africa, or America between the tropics; or from any other port or place where contagious disorder prevail, or has recently prevailed, together with their crews and passengers, be brought to anchor at Fort Johnson, and within no greater distance than a half a mile from the same, there to be detained until examined by the port physician; and they are not to be released therefrom, or to be suffered to depart from their moorings, until due permission be given for their proceeding to the city."

The officers to whom is committed the execution of these orders are called upon to be strict and punctual; and all persons concerned are cautioned to govern themselves accordingly.

June 25.

"Capt. Rogers, of the schr. Sincerity, arrived here this morning, in 13 days from St. Croix, via St. Thomas, informs, that on his sailing it was reported that the French troops had completely conquered the negroes at Guadaloupe, and that 2000 blacks who had bravely held out to the last hour, rather than surrender, joined hand in hand, in one of the fortifications, round the magazine, and blew themselves up.

"The pilot boat schr. Perseverance, from St. Domingo, arrived at St. Thomas on the 11th June, with the American Consul on board.—There were a number of other American vessels at St. Thomas. A brig with flour, had just arrived from Baltimore, Flour had been 16 dollars, but the arrival of this cargo reduced it to 12.—Flour was selling at St. Croix for 24 dollars, there being but a few barrels on hand."

From the N. Y. Herald.

"*Reduction of Executive Powers and Privileges,*" *exemplified.*

The following is quoted from a publication which originally appeared in the National Intelligencer, and which by particular request from Washington has lately been circulated through all the anti-federal prints in the union. It is entitled "A view of the proceedings of the last session of Congress," and is addressed to "the People of the United States." We know pretty well the authors, but of that more hereafter, when we shall take up the View itself for examination.

"Among the nations of the earth it was reserved for America to exhibit to the world a government devoted to the interests of the people"—"at the head of which presides a man, who for the promotion of the public good and the preservation of civil liberty, solicits the *limitation of his own powers, the reduction of his own privileges*," &c.

Now is not every reader disposed to express his surprise as well as gratitude, at this instance of humility and philanthropy in our executive? He is not only willing, we see, that his power should be limited by constitutional boundaries, but, kind soul! in the fulness of his affectionate heart, he even "solicits the limitation of his powers by the legislature." Like the poor maniac in the early stages of the hydrophobia he cries out, for God sake gentlemen, take care of me, confine me, I entreat you, lest I do you harm!

To be sure, certain squeamish people, who call themselves friends to the constitution, may affect to express some doubts of the propriety and correctness of the sentiment—*that the executive should solicit the limitation of its powers by the legislature.* They may affect to believe that it is the constitution only which defines and which only can limit the powers of the different branches of the government. However, without wasting time on such trifles, let us now see how the friends of our humble executive, in compliance with his request, have limited his power, in fact.

In the "Act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States," passed in 1790, among other things, the president was authorised to appoint three commissioners, to locate and superintend the district. Accordingly, President Washington appointed three gentlemen of the first respectability, but federalists. Among other objects on which envy and malignity had scowled since the commencement of the present reign of new principles, these commissioners presented. A clever contrivance soon suggested itself, which was, that under color of extending the list of *savings*, this board of commissioners

might be abolished, and the whole business vested in the care of a single superintendant. No sooner said than done—*Presto—pass—and begone!* an act instantly appears, destroying the old commissioners, and empowering the president to employ a single one, of his own choice. The following extract from a letter, received this morning, the correctness of which may be relied on, will show us in what manner this firm and virtuous magistrate exercises his *powers* and *privileges*:

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

SIR,

"By an act of Congress passed the last session, the duties of the commissioners for the City of Washington were made to devolve upon a *superintendant*, to be appointed by the president, and compensated at his discretion.

"This office has been conferred upon a Mr. Munro, who before had served the commissioners as their clerk, and for a salary of 900 dollars per annum. Mr. Jefferson proposed to fix his salary at 600 dollars per annum or thereabouts; Mr. Munro did not incline to take it. Mr. Jefferson sent for him and requested as a *particular favor* that he would accept the office, and at that *low salary*; assigning as a reason for it, that there were several respectable gentlemen who had pretensions to it; and he had no way to avoid the opprobium of discriminating between them, but by making the salary so low, that neither of them would accept of it! And he further assured Mr. Munro, that *it should be made up to him some other way*; upon this last assurance Mr. Munro consented to accept the office.

"It would be no ways surprising if this should be inserted in Mr. Jefferson's list of *savings*, but before we give credit for it, it will be well for us to know the cost of this *making up* the deficiency of salary.

"The foregoing statement is made from memory, it is believed to be correct, and the Citizen, Aurora, or any other ministerial print, is requested to shew wherein it is not so. And perhaps they can shew also, the advantages of this *under-hand dealing*, and the *honest* purpose to be answered by it; which would be the more satisfactory as they are not to be discovered in the reasons assigned by Mr. Jefferson himself."

Surely every reasonable man will now be ready to allow that Mr. Jefferson never made a more natural request at least, than when he solicited the limitation of his powers. A cowardly heart, which, unable to meet its duty, seeks to escape from its situation under the shelter of little, unmanly, not to say dishonorble artifice, certainly ought never to be exposed to such a trial. Must he not have felt humbled in his own esteem when he descended so low as to ask Mr. Munro to give up his situation and salary as clerk, and accept in lieu of it the important and responsible office of superintendant at a loss of three hundred dollars per annum? And how much was he to be pitied when after hearing Mr. Munro's refusal, he could bring himself to confess that the reason for putting the place at this small *nominal* salary, was to save himself from the hazard of displeasing certain applicants too respectable to be refused? "It should be *made up* to him!"—in the very terms mama coaxes her boy to give up a play thing to his little brother who cries for it. *It should be made up to him!* How? As the printing business was inhanced to Duane last session, I suppose, when the privilege of providing stationary for Congress was thrown into the bargain, by which this foreign renegado actually got more money than any navy agent on this side of the Powtomac for superintending a United States' navy yard a whole year.

Doubtless we shall, by and bye, see a second statement of savings from some other Theodorus Bailey, in which the difference between the salaries of the commissioners under the old administration and this single superintendant will make an item of some thousand dollars; but this *making up*, I fancy, will hardly find a place in the account. Ah! if we could but get at a few of these *makings up*, just to place on the debit side of the ledger, what a wide difference in the result of SAVINGS, *more or less*, would be presented?

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Extract from a review of the proceedings at last session of the Legislature of this state.

On Friday the 4th inst. the spring session of the General Assembly closed. A list of the public acts which were passed has been published. It is a flattering thing to the people, to find that the exigencies of the state have required so few general laws At the same time let it be remembered, that all the laws of this state, which are in force, are contained in *a single octavo volume*.

The real stregth of the democratic party in the House of Representatives, was never correctly ascertained. Having lost their former noisy leaders, and being now destitute of any person whose character is equal to mediocrity, they apparently avoid any occasion of exhibiting their numbers. Indeed it is obvious there exists among them a degree of distraction which not only weakens their force, but gradually lessens their numbers. The schism which has broken out with such great violence, between the Jefferson party and Colonel Burr, will greatly effect the democratic interest throughout the United States, and especially in Connecticut. It is well known, that Colonel Burr's exertions have, in a sense, done *all* that has been done at the northward, to propagate the democratic principles, and to kindle the spirit. This quarrel will separate the friends of Mr. Jefferson (if he has any) from those of Colonel Burr, and probably it will be seen that a great majority are on the side of the latter.

The claim of the proprietors of the Gore was *once more* heard, and once more left unsettled. It is hoped that some measure will be devised to rid the state of the uneasiness and odium arising from this disagreeable source. Ideas of justice ordinarily correct, and a reasonable disregard to popularity, one would suppose, might qualify *any man, or number of men*, to discover, and to perform that which is just between the State and the Claimants.

The business, however, which excited the highest expectations during the session, was "*the Babtists' Petition*," as it has generally been called. For two years past, the State has been kept in constant uneasiness, by the circulation of this petition. The professed object was, to establish liberty and confidence. In the year 1791, a law was passed, entitled, "An act securing equal rights and privileges to Christians of every denomination in this State." The first paragraph of this law, is in the following words: "That in future, whenever any person shall differ in sentiments from the worship and ministry in the ecclesiastical societies in this State, constituted by law within certain local bounds, and shall choose to join himself to any other denomination of Christians, which shall have formed themselves into distinct churches or congregations, for the maintenance and support of the public worship of God, *and shall manifest such his choice, by a certificate thereof, under his hand, lodged in the office of the clerk of the society to which he belongs*—such person shall thereupon, and so long as he shall continue ordinarily to attend on the worship and ministry, in the church or congregation, to which he has chosen to belong as aforesaid, be exempted from being taxed for the future support of the worship and ministry in such society." Notwithstanding the perfect liberality of this law, many of those persons in the state, to whom it refers, have considered it a great hardship that they should be obliged to give the certificate therein mentioned. The leading Democrats in the State seized hold of this idea with great eagerness, and became the champions of the rights of conscience. That the Baptists, and many others, were duped by men less honest, but more crafty than themselves, no one who is acquainted with the subject can doubt. No discerning man will ever expect to see such persons as the Democratic leaders in this State very earnestly bent on securing or establishing the rights of conscience. That they should all mount the same hobby-horse, is not in the least surprizing. Accordingly, the fact has been so. These persons raised a clamor for the *Dissenters*, as they called the Baptists, &c. attacked the Presbyterian Clergy as tyrants, and a hierarchy, until the State was filled with clamour about—*nothing!!!* At every session it was expected that the petition would be brought before the assembly. Nothing however was done until this spring, when it was entered in the Secretary's office, and upon motion of the petitioners, was made the order of the day for the 27th of May. When the day came, to the surprise of all those who were not acquainted with Democratic artifice, a motion was made, by the petitioners, for the continuance of the petition. It was stated that Mr. Granger was expected to advocate the petition, but, that upon his return from the seat of government, he found it necessary to take a journey with his wife, on account of her health; and that Mr. Edwards who was also of counsel, was so fatigued with arguing the Gore petition the day before, that he could not undertake it. Now as it is well known, that Mr. Granger's wife had been sick a number of years, that he had come into town the day before, that he was then in town, that he staid in town all that day, and attended a Democratic caucus at night, and did not leave town under a day or two afterwards, it is tho't by some persons that the excuse for not being ready was not very weighty. It is supposed, that there had been abundant time, since the Wallingford Thanksgiving, for gentlemen of *their talents*, to have been prepared to argue a question so familiar to them as *liberty of conscience*. The Assembly refused to continue, and after waiting till near the close of the session for the petitioners to bring it forward, if they chose, appointed a committee from both houses, who made the report which has been published. By that it appears that there is one gross falsehood in the petition, at least. It is to be hoped that the people who are actually interested in the business, will see by this result, that they have been duped by designing, unprincipled men. Wolcott, Granger, Kirby, Wilcox, and Bishop, [all good Demorats] upon this petition have rode into office, and have gained an income from the United States, amongst them, probably equal to any fifty of the Baptists who have signed the petition: and now sitting snugly in their warm nests, when called upon to advocate their petition, "one is gone to his farm, and another to his merchandize." Liberty of conscience is left to shift for itself, whilst they riot on the loaves and fishes of their country. This will ever be the fate of the interests of those, who listen to the seductions of ambitious, aspiring, and artful demagogues.

It was very obvious during the session, that the spirit of democracy was humbled by the rapid declension of the popularity of the present administration of the national government. Democrats begin already to see, that the people of the United States cannot be gulled for any considerable length of time, by mere hollow *pretences* of protecting "*the mouth of labor*." They see the tide setting strongly against Mr. Jefferson's politics. The people find, after one session of Congress, nothing done but mischief, nothing practised but hypocrisy. Instead of expences being lessened, they have increased; instead of salaries being lowered, they have been raised; not one splendid promise has been fulfilled; many excellent *American* officers have been ignominiously turned out of office, and foreigners, worthless, factious foreigners, have been pampered with the public money. Mr. Jefferson will learn the result of the whole in due time, and he will do well to lay up a store of philosophy to meet the fate that awaits him.

FRANKFORT, (Kent.) June 9.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

[We have been furnished with the following important document, by the hon. John Brown. By it our readers will be enabled to discover the motives which actuated the American government in negociating the convention with Great-Britain, for the payment 600,000l. sterling, in discharge of all claims which might arise under the 6th article of the treaty concluded by Mr. Jay. It will be seen by this convention that the U. States are exonnerated from all responsibility for upwards of 5,000,000l. sterling, which might have been claimed under the said 6th article of the British treaty.]

The resolutions of the board of commissioners, under the 6th article of Jay's treaty, embrace the following propositions, as appears in a letter from John Reed, jun. agent of the United States, to the attorney-general, dated 25th of April, 1801.

1st. That the laws passed by the state of South-Carolina, generally called instalment laws, are lawful impediments, within the meaning of the 6th article of the treaty of amity.

2d. That certain laws in the state of Virginia, the period of whose limitation did not expire till after the peace, and which were afterwards continued in force, operated as lawful impediments, within the meaning of the treaties, unless the United States can shew that the delays, loss of value and security, were occasioned by other causes, which would have equally operated, had not those laws existed since the decision of the question respecting war interest. This resolution stands unaffected by the proviso, in all cases, except when the debtor can be proved to be insolvent at the peace, which is a good defence against the claim.

3d. That interest during the war, is to be paid in all cases, except when it is not part of the contract, or there are special circumstances in the case.

4th. That the difference between the value of payments in paper money, accepted by the creditors of their agents, during the war, and the sterling value of the money in which the debt was contracted, is a loss within the meaning of the treaty of amity.

5th. That payments into the treasury as loan offices of the states, during the war, are lawful impediments to the recovery of debts to the extent of such payments.

6th. That creditors are not required to proceed in chancery, or otherwise to set aside conveyances fraudulently made by their debtors.

7th. That creditors are excused from bringing suits now, for the recovery of debts, for which compensation is claimed.

8th. That creditors are not bound by the treaty of amity, to prove the solvency of their debtors, at the peace, but the United States are to prove their insolvency.

9th. That claimants attainted of high treason, whose debts were confiscated for crimes, and who deserting the American side, joined the British, and continued on that side until the peace, are creditors within the meaning of the 4th article of the treaty of peace.

A recapitulation of the amount of each description of debt, which would result from the principles adopted by the board, as made by Mr. Reed, and including interest, to different dates within the year 1797.

	£.	s.	d.	q.
The interest during the war alone,	120,645	11	1	1-4
For payments into the treasury and loan office,	171,797	0	6	1-2
For impediments by instalment laws of So. Carolina,	337,868	2	6	
For alledging unlawful decisions of courts,	24,658	4	3	3-4
By firms, in part citizens of the U. States,	162,483	12	4	3-4
Debts due from state, late provinces of the United States,	4,838	14		
All descriptions of refugees, except North Carolina,	753,182	4	2	1-2
Debt discharged in depreciated money,	205,795	15	5	3-4
Proprietary debts,	296,775	13	8	
Legal impediments, generally,	3,560,585	10	4	1-4
Total sterling,	5,638,629	8	1	

Dolls. 24,309,969 37

Claims to compensation for spoliations preferred under the 7th article of the treaty, amounted to 1,250,000l. sterling.

I HEREBY caution the public against taking an assignment of a bond of mine, given to *William Austin*, as acting partner of the late house of *Austin & Anderson*, for the sum of £ 843: 10. 11 (which was executed the 2d inst.) as I am determined not to pay it, unless he will take in payment their own note, which I have in my possession, and have proffered to Mr. Austin, who still has mine.

W. ANDERSON.

Caroline, June 29th, 1802.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1802.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, June 24.

Presidential Patronage.

The following communication received this morning with the respectable signature of *A Merchant*, shows that the late displacing of the commissioners of Bankruptcy, and appointing others so very unlike the former, has occasioned no little visibility in the city. We fancy that before the expiration of the presidential term, even the merchants will have cause to believe that they ought to look upon the issue of an election, with rather less indifference than has too often been observed here. The exertion of presidential prerogative in this affair, a prerogative which they have seen absolutely acquired by a special act of the legislature the first session of his reign, as they may rely on it, but the first step towards a stretch of power which in a country like this can only be acquired under the mantle of fair professions, and alluring pretences of regard for the people. It was the cry of Absolom, of Julius Cæsar, of Oliver Cromwell and of Robespiere.—And yet no warning can avail—no caution can be heard.—*Delusion has poisined the veins of the nation*, and she sleeps in perfect security, although a poignard hangs over her suspended by a hair.—

For the EVENING POST.

Sir,

The contempt which the Merchants of New-York feel at the appointment of the new commissioners of Bankruptcy, will perhaps give place to an emotion of a different kind, when they reflect that our worthy President has been influenced not merely by a desire to extend patronage, but by a spirit of resentment against them, for their presumption at the last election in honoring with their suffrages for member of congress, the very man whom he had just before turned out of office.

One of the Roman Emperors, in order to insult the citizens of Rome, appointed his *horse* first Consul and high Priest, and commanded the people to reverence him accordingly; and in modern times we read of a certain King of Sweden, who, in a fit of caprice, swore he would send one of his *boots* to the metropolis to preside over the affairs of the city. I do not by these allusions mean to insinuate that President Jefferson has sent the merchants of New-York a horse or a boot to manage their concerns; I hope he did not mean expressly to imitate these outrageous examples. But really sir, I cannot refrain from some observations on the conduct of a man, who like his brethren of Virginia, affecting to despise the whole community of Merchants, is determined to sink their fancied consequence, by subjecting them to the jurisdiction of a set of men and lads, who, when they first get seated round the Bankrupt board, cannot certainly avoid bursting out with laughter in each others faces, at the whimsical contrast which the scene will present. A decrepit old man as old as Abraham Bishop's father, another not quite as old, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and three young fellows, of the bar, whom scarcely one Merchant in a hundred has ever seen, or would know if he should see them, now constitute a tribunal for the investigation of the most complicated transactions of trade and commerce, and to decide the nicest questions relative to the property and personal liberty of our fellow-citizens. To add to our dissatisfaction we are forced to recollect that this curious, motley group have ousted the most respectable board of Commissioners in perhaps the United States.—Harrison, Watson, Woolsey, Pendleton, Lenox, Lawrence, Henderson, Church, Riggs, are made to give place to Edgar, Broome, Fairlee, Tompkins, Sandford and Jonatha Pearsee, junior! all to be sure, "*brethren of the same principle*"—"*We are all Republicans: we are all federalists*,"—"*We are all angels; we are all Infernals.*" But as the same conciliatory gentleman again, there must be "*an absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority; in the will of the nation, manifested by their various elections, which calls for an administration of government according with the opinions of those elected.*" We have nothing to do therefore but submissively to resign ourselve to the fate which awaits us.

A MERCHANT.

To the Patrons of the Virginia Gazette, & General Advertiser.

THE Accompts of the Editor of this paper with most of his friends, stand many years back unsettled. The period has arrived when he must from *necessity* obtain a close of them, and he sanguinely flatters himself that there is not a single individual with whom he has an open accompt, who will not promptly adjust it. To the individuals who owe, the payment will be trivial; but, when they are told the fact that in these small accompts the Editor has upwards of TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS standing, it will be at once admitted that the collection of them in the aggregate is to him all important. The very few to whom it may not be convenient to make that immediate payment, which is so material at this period to the Editor, will no doubt execute their notes upon the application of his agents for collection, in order to a final close of the accompts up to the periods stated.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer

Patent Balance.

THE great accuracy, convenience and dispatch, beside economy of expence, labor and time, attendant on this very useful improvement in the art of weighing, induce a general belief that it will soon supersede every other kind of beam, especially as orders are now receiving for the West-India Markets. Its utility wants only to be known, to insure that general approbation, which has attended it wherever used. Beams of various sizes, from pounds to tons, can be furnished on application to

E. W. ROOTES,
Agent to the Patentee.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

At a quarterly court continued and held for Gloucester county, the 8th day of June, 1802.

Thomas Stubblefield, Robert Stubblefield and Richard Coleman, securities for Elizabeth Tureman, now Elizabeth St. Laurence, for her administration of the estate of William Tureman, dec'd. to whom (as such) the said estate is by order of Gloucester court committed, Complainants,

AGAINST

Henry St. Laurence and Elizabeth his wife, which Elizabeth is executrix of William Tureman, dec'd. and Christopher Pryor and John Lewis, Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Henry S. Laurence, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the complainants by Benjamin Dabney their attorney, IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendant Henry St. Laurence, do appear here on the first day of the next November term, and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house in this county; and it is further ordered, that the defendants Christopher Pryor and John Lewis, be restrained from paying to the other defendants any money in their hands (or debts due from them to the said defendants) but that they retain the same in their hands, subject to the further decree of this court. (Copy) (sw||)

THOMAS NELSON, C. C. C.

Mineralogy.

THE subscriber respectfully informs those persons it may concern, that he proposes remaining in or near to Richmond for three or four weeks longer, and will during that time examine Land for Coal or any other Minerals, and assay the Ores for any gentleman who may wish it. The terms will be found moderate, and the information given such as may be relied upon. Being much out of town, a note left with the Printer, or at Mr. Booker's Tavern, will meet due attention.

B HENFREY, *Miner & assayist.*

N. B. Preparations are making for another exhibition of the NEW LIGHT, in a course of experiments which the Patentee flatters himself will meet with general approbation, as they will prove the utility of the discovery.

SECOND NOTICE,

In the case of Thomas Hooper, *a Bankrupt.*

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the fourth day of April, 1800, intituled "An act to establish an uniform system of "bankruptcy throughout the United "States," hath been awarded and issued against Thomas Hooper, late Merchant of the city of Richmond, in the eastern district of Virginia, and he has been declared bankrupt; he the said Thomas Hooper, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a majority of them, on Friday the second day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, being the second meeting, and on Monday the twenty sixth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Rising Sun tavern in the city of Richmond aforesaid, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt, are to come prepared to prove their debts, at the said second meeting, to choose assignees, and at the third meeting, the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his estate and effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

JAMES THOMPSON,
JOHN CUNNINGHAM, } *Com'rs.*

June 25, 1802.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office in Washington, until the twenty first day of July next, inclusive.

IN VIRGINIA.

28. From Leesburg to Centreville once a week. Leave Leesburg every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Centrevlile by 11 a m. Leave Centreville every Saturday at 1 p m and arrive at Leesburg at 7 p m.

29. From New Dublin by Fazewell c h Russell c h and Lee c h to Robinson's mills on the Kentucky road at the foot of Cumberland mountain, once in two weeks. Leave New Dublin every other Tuesday at 5 a m and arrive at Robinson's mills the next Sunday by 6 p m. *Returning*—Leave Robinson's mills every other Monday at 6 a m and arrive at New Dublin on Saturday by 6 p m.

30. From Cumberland c h to Ca Ira once a week. Leave Cumberland every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Ca Ira by 11 a m. Leave Ca Ira every Friday at 1 p m and arrive at Cumberland by 6 p m.

31. From Culpeper c h by Woodville and Mundell's store to Newmarket in Shenandoah county, once a week. Leave Culpeper c h every Monday at 2 p m and arrive at Newmarket on Tuesday by 7 p m. Leave Newmarket every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Culpeper on Thursday by 10 a m.

32. From Fauquier c h by Aquia to King George c h once a week. Leave Fauquier c h every Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at King George c h by 6 p m.—Leave King George c h every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Fauquier c h by 9 p m.

33. From Winchester by Front Royal to Culpeper c h once a week. Leave Winchester every Tuesday at 6 a m & arrive at Culpeper on Wednesday by 10 a m. Leave Culpeper Wednesday by 2 p m and arrive at Winchester on Thursday by 6 p m.

34. From West Liberty by Brooke c h to Steubenville, N. T. once a week. Leave West Liberty every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Steubenville by 10 a m. Leave Steubenville every Saturday at 2 p m and arrive at West Liberty by 6 p m.

35. From Brookington by Newman's tavern, Randolph's tavern, Dennis's store, and Henderson's store, to Fitzgerald's store, once in two weeks. Leave Brookington every other Thursday at 6 a m and arrive at Fitzgerald's by 6 p m. Leave Fitzgerald's every other Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Brookington by 6 p m.

36. From Amelia c h by Perkinson's store to Painesville, once a week. Leave Amelia c h every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Painesville by 11 a m. Leave Painesville every Friday at 1 p m and arrive at Amelia c h by 7 p m.

37. From Williesville in Charlotte county by Speed and Wilson's store, Sterling Yancey's store, & Norton's store, to Person c h N C. once in 2 weeks. Leave Williesville every other Friday at 6 a m & arrive at Person c h on Saturday by 10 a m. Leave Person c h every Saturday by 2 p m and arrive at Williesville on Monday by 10 a m.

38. From Richmond c h to Tappahannock, once a week. Leave Richmond c h every Thursday noon and arrive at Tappahannock by 6 p m. Leave Tappahannock every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Richmond c h by noon.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state his propofals, for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

5. Should any person, making proposals, desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his propofals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next; those for the first twenty-four routes are to continue in force for one year from that time, and those numbered from 25 to 28 are to continue until the 31st March, 1803.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Washington City,
June 2, 1802.

District of Virginia, Richmond,
Supervisor's Office, June 2d, 1802.

IN pursuance of a direction of the act of Congress of the 16th of March last, entituled, an act to amend the act entituled, "an act to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States," public notification is hereby made, that transcripts from the tax lists of the several Collectors of direct tax in the district or state of Virginia, containing all lands which, according to the provisions of the act, to lay and collect a direct tax, are liable to be sold for non-payment of the said tax, specifying the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums respectively due thereon, are lodged in this office, and are open to the free inspection of all concerned. Also that the tax due on the said lands may be paid to the Collector within whose division (the same being composed of a county or town as below) the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the Supervisor at this place, at any time within the space of six months from the date hereof.

And in further pursuance of the said amendatory act, notice is hereby given, that the Collectors of direct tax in the district or state of Virginia, will proceed at the hour of 12 o'clock on the respective days and at the places following, in their respective divisions, composed as aforesaid, (and to continue the same in like manner, from day to day, until completed) to sell at public sale, so much of all lands in the counties and towns respectively named (inclusive of new counties formed by divisions since the assessment) on which any part of the tax shall remain unpaid at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, as will be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all costs and charges incurred in preparing for, advertising, and making the said sales, that is to say,

On Monday	the	27th	day of December	next, at the courthouse of Accomac county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Amherst county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Albemarle county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Amelia county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Augusta county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of the town of Alexandria.
On Monday	the	27th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Bedford county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Buckingham county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Brunswick county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Berkeley county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Brooke county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Botetourt county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Bath county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Caroline county.
On Thursday	the	16th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Charles City county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Culpeper county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Campbell county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Charlotte county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Cumberland county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Chesterfield county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Dinwiddie county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Elizabeth City county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Essex county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Fauquier county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Fluvanna county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Franklin county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Frederick county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Fairfax county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Gloucester county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Goochland county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Greensville county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Greenbrier county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Grayson county.
On Wednesday	the	15th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Hanover county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Henrico county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Henry county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Halifax county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Harrison county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Hampshire county.
On Wednesday	the	15th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Hardy county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of James City county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Isle O'Wight county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of King and Queen county.
On Thursday	the	6th	day of January	next, at the courthouse of King George county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of December	next, at the courthouse of King William county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Kanawa county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Lancaster county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Loudon county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Louisa county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Lunenburg county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Lee county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Mathews county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Middlesex county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Madison county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Mecklenburg county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Monongalia county.
On Tuesday	the	7th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Montgomery county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of New Kent county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Northumberland county.
On Thursday	the	6th	day of January	next, at the courthouse of Nottoway county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of December	next, at the courthouse of Northampton county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Nansemond county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Norfolk county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Norfolk Borough.
On Monday	the	6th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Ohio county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Orange county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Prince William county.
On Thursday	the	30th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Patrick county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Pittsylvania county.
On Wednesday	the	15th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Powhatan county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Prince Edward county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Princess Anne county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Prince George county.
On Tuesday	the	7th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Pendleton county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of the town of Petersburg.
On Monday	the	6th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Richmond county.
On Tuesday	the	21st	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Rockingham county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Randolph county.
On Tuesday	the	7th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Rockbridge county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Russell county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Shenandoah county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Southampton county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Surry county.
On Thursday	the	6th	day of January	next, at the courthouse of Suffex county.
On Thursday	the	16th	day of December	next, at the courthouse of Spotsylvania county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Stafford county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Warwick county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Westmoreland county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Wythe county.
On Tuesday	the	21st	day of do	next, at the courthouse of Washington county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of do	next, at the courthouse of York county.

And as this publication is the only one required to be made on this subject, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th sections of the amendatory act referred to, are subjoined hereto, for the more perfect information of all concerned; and to place them, particularly those whose lands may have been assessed in wrong names, the more certainly on their guard.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,
Supervisor of the District of Virginia.

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the collectors in each district shall prepare and transmit to their respective supervisors, correct lists of all lands within their respective collection districts, which by the act passed the 14th day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," they now are, or hereafter shall be authorised to advertise for sale, specifying therein the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums due thereon, respectively; of which lists it shall be the duty of the supervisor, in all cases, to cause correct transcripts to be made out, and cause to to be inserted, for five weeks successively, in one or more newspapers published within his district, one of which shall be the gazette in which are published, by authority, the laws of the state within whose limits the said district may be comprised, if there be any such gazette, a notification that such transcripts are lodged at his office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned, and also notifying, that the tax due upon the said lands may be paid to the collector within whose division the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor of the district, at any time within the space of six months from the date of such notification, and the time when, and places where, sales will be made of all lands, upon which any part of the direct tax shall remain due after the expiration of the time aforesaid.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of failure, on the part of the owner or owners of the aforesaid lands to pay within the aforesaid time, the full amount of tax due thereon, the collectors under the direction, and with the approbation of their respective supervisors, shall immediately proceed to sell, at public sale, at the times and places mentioned in the advertisement of the supervisor, so much of the lands aforesaid as may be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges of preparing lists, advertising and notifying as aforesaid, and of sale.

Sec. 3. And *be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid tax, including all costs and charges as aforesaid, shall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real estate, on which the same has been assessed, until the tax due upon the same, including all costs and charges, shall have been collected, or until a sale shall have been effected, according to the provision of this act, or of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases wherein any tract of land, may have been assessed, in one assessment, which at the time when such assessment was made, was actually divided into two or more distinct parcels, each parcel having one or more distinct proprietor or proprietors, it shall be the duty of the collector, to receive in manner aforesaid, from any proprietor or proprietors, thus situated, his or their proportion of the tax due upon such tract; and thereupon, the land of the proprietor or proprietors upon which the tax shall have been thus paid, shall be forever discharged from any part of the tax due under the original assessment.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in any case in which it may have happened that lands actually belonging to one person, may have been or hereafter shall be assessed in the name of another, and no sale of the same shall yet have been made, the same proceedings shall be had for the sale of the aforesaid lands, in order to raise the tax assessed in relation to the same, as is provided by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, in the case of lands assessed, the owner whereof is unknown; and such sale shall transfer and pass to the purchaser, a good and effectual title.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of redemption reserved to the owners of lands and tenements sold under this act or the act to which this is a supplement, shall, in no wise, be affected or impaired: Provided always, that the owners of lands which shall thus be sold after the passing of this act, in order to avail themselves of that right, shall make payment, or tender of payment, within two years from the time of sale, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount of the said tax, costs and charges, with interest for the same, at the rate of twenty five per cent. per annum.

Wm. & J. H. Foushee,

HAVING every reason to believe that they are posseffed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vanccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a house for the purpose.

If however any should prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may aplpy.

June, 4th, 1802.

Norfolk Borough:
At a Hustings Court held the 24th day of May, 1802.

John Cowper and Company, *Plaintiffs*,
AGAINST
Edward Goold and Son and John Granbery, *Defts.* } In Chancery

THE defendants Edward Goold & Son not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants Edward Goold Son to appear here on the 4th Monday & in August next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in he Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the front door of the courthouse of this Borough. And it is further ordered that the defendant John Granbery do not pay, convey away, or secret any of the debts or effects due from, or in his hands, belonging to the other defendants until the further order of this court.

(A Copy)—Teste,
am. Wm. SHARP, C. N. B. C.

John Pumfrey,

BOOK-BINDER & STATIONER,

HAS just received by the late arrivals from Europe, such an addition to his former STOCK, as to make his ASSORTMENT general and compleat.

Merchants' *Account Books*, of all descriptions, *Record, Sheriffs' Books, &c. &c.* kept constantly on hand. Books ruled to any pattern, and Binding carried on in all its various branches.

IT is earnestly requested that should there yet remain any unsettled claims against the late Co-Partnership of *CURRIE & PUMFREY*, they may be brought in for payment. Those indebted thereto, are also requested to come forward and discharge the balances due by them, as no further indulgence can be given.

The debtors to the estate of *Archibald Currie*, dec. and the creditors, if any there now are, are solicited to make immediate application to the subscriber, in order to a final adjustment of their accounts, as he is anxious to close the business of his administration.

JOHN PUMFREY,
Surviving Partner of *C. & P.*
and Administrator of *Archibald Currie*, dec'd.

Richmond, June 15th, 1802

N. B. Subscriptions received for publishing the DEBATES of the Virginia Convention. A few copies of HENING'S JUSTICE for sale.